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A shows on these photographs changes of magnitude from nearly $9^{\mathrm{m}}{\cdot}0$ to below the limit reached by chart plates of 40^{m} exposure or a nominal $14^{\mathrm{m}}{\cdot}0$.

B shows almost as great a range, as it varies from $9^{\mathrm{m}}{\cdot}5$ of the B. D. to nearly the limit of the chart plates.

The following table shows the variation of C (*U Draconis*) as shown by the measures of diameter :—

No of Plate.	Date.	Exp.	C	67°1118 8·9	67°1120 9·2	67°1113 9·5
		m				
483	1892 Aug. 5	40	60	70	58	56
1380	1893 „ 19	6	18	46	38	39
1381	1893 „ 19	40	40	82	68	58
2136	1894 July 11	6	0	44	39	35
2288	1894 Oct. 16	6	4	33	32	19
3200	1896 July 12	40	3	80	64	52
5666	1901 „ 8	6	10	54	44	36

These measures show that C was only a little below $9^{\mathrm{m}}{\cdot}0$ on 1892 August 5, and 1896 July 12 was only just shown on a chart plate of 40^{m} exposure.

The following table shows in a similar manner the variations in magnitude of D :—

No. of Plate.	Date.	Exp.	D	74°275 8·1	74°267 8·2	74°272 9·3	74°266 9·5
		m					
3796	1897 Dec. 24	40	38	123	94	92	58
3869	1898 Feb. 23	40	20	103	84	78	62
3886	1898 Mar. 2	6	0	58	42	42	24
4302	1899 Feb. 25	6	40	54	42	34	22
5410	1901 Feb. 11	40	0	80	66	60	44

The above measures show that this star was between the 8th and 9th magnitudes on 1899 February 25, and on 1901 February 11 was below the limit of the chart plates.

The Magnitude of η Argûs 1900–1902. By R. T. A. Innes.

The two comparison stars used are given in the *Monthly Notices*, vol. lix. p. 570.

	Mag.	Colour.	Means. Date.	Means. Mag.	Means. Colour.
1900 Feb. 26	7·7	6	1900·3	7·68	6·3
Mar. 31	7·65	6			
June 8	7·7	7			

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	Mag.	Colour.	Means.		
			Date.	Mag.	Colour.
1901 Jan. 21	7·9	7	1901·3	7·78	6·8
Mar. 22	7·7	6·5			
June 8	7·75	7			
1902 Jan. 26	7·7	6·5	1902·1	7·72	6·5
Feb. 1	7·65	6·5			
8	7·8	6·5			

Telescope, 7-in. Merz equatorial, as before.

Royal Observatory Cape of Good Hope:
1902 *February* 10.

Note on Professor Turner's Recent Paper on Photographic Surveying. By H. G. Fourcade.

(*Communicated by Sir David Gill.*)

In the *Monthly Notices* for December 1901 there appears a paper by Professor Turner, F.R.S., on "A Simple Method of Accurate Surveying with an Ordinary Camera."

The first method noticed by Professor Turner, in which a pair of views is taken at right angles to a base line, has, in its simple form, been used by me for some years, and, improved in respect of speed, convenience, and accuracy by the proposed adoption of a stereoscopic measuring instrument combining some of the features of stereoscopic range-finders and measuring machines for stellar photographs, it is described in a paper read before the South African Philosophical Society on October 2, 1901.

The second method in which the pair of views is taken in the direction of the base line was not considered by me, because it does not lend itself to stereoscopic measurement. It is due to Dr. G. Le Bon (*Les Levers Photographiques et la Photographie en Voyage*, 1889) and will be found described in J. A. Flemer's "Photographic Methods and Instruments" (App. No. 10, *U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Report for* 1897).

Forest Department, Cape Town:
1902 *February* 10.

The "Green Flash." By T. W. Backhouse.

I do not know whether there are different phenomena that go by this name, but having seen it several times when the Sun has been setting in the sea I can give a much simpler explanation of

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